The Times-Dispatch.

Published Dally and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3,

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, in-Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or er month. 50 cents per month. THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	lone Year.	Mos.	Three Mos.	Mo.	8
Daily, with Sunday Daily, without Sunday. Sunday edition only Weekly (Wednesdays)	8.01 2.00 1.00	1.50 1.00 50	\$1.25 75 50 25	25 25 26	Supplied - N
All Unsigned Com	muni	cation	s will	be	March and Printers

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Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 619 East Broad Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

Now for the Council.

The Common Council will utterly mistake the public sentiment of the city of Richmond if it undertakes to run counter to the judgment expressed by the Eoard of Aldermen, the Committee on Charter Changes, Ordinance and Reform and the Finance Committee, in the question of the increase of salary for the policemen and firemen, in the face of the fact that the Finance Committee thought the city unable to have the services of ten extra policemen at a less cost than the increase proposed. The Common Cauncil undertook to legislate away the city's funds as it saw fit. It has been so far prevented by the sound judgment of the other branch of the city government, and councilmen should have ascertained ere this that the action of their colleagues in the Board represents the wishes of the taxpayers of this city. It requires courage for a councilman to refuse a request of this character when so much "pressure" is brought to bear upon him. But the first duty of a councilman is to the taxpayers, and he should make their interests a matter of prime consideration, The councilman who stands manfully for what he believes to be right will have the approval of his own conscience and the approval of all good citizens who are not selfishly in-

terested Let all members keep well in mind the fact that they are trustees of a sacred fund, and that they have no right to vote away a dollar of that money for favoritism. Let each member ask himself in honesty if he would vote to increase the pay of policemen and firemen; if these men were employes in his own business, doing substantially the same work, and the money to pay them was to come out of his own pocket, and not out of the public treasury. The councliman who does his duty honestly and courageously need have no fear of "pressure." The consequences will take care

Southern Education.

As announced in our news columns yesterday, a conference of a number of Virginia educators will be held in the Senate Chamber on Monday and Tuesday of next week, to be followed by a public meeting, in the interests of educa-

The Governor of the State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction have issued the call for this conference, the expenses of which will be paid by the Southern Education Board. It is proposed we understand, to organize the members of this conference into a State Committes, which committee will co-operate with the Southern Education Board in promoting the general interests of popular education in Virginia.

When the Southern Education Board was first organized and the plan of holding in the South each year a conference for education was first promulgated, the movement was received with more or less of suspicion and even of resentment on the part of some of the southern people. It was presumed by these that a numher of northern men and women had undertaken to do "missionary work" in the South, and that the real purpose of the movement was to take in hand the education of the negro and introduce northern ideas of educating him and the city the great majority of trees dealing with the negro question generally. Naturally the southern people were disposed to frown upon any such movement, and naturally they were slow to welcome these northerners into their borders. But all such fears have now been set at rest. It is now well understood that the northern people have not meant co-operate with the southern people. In helping the cause of popular education the northern organization has command of considerable sums of money, although the Southern Education Board has of itself no money to expend except to defray expenses of such meetings as it is proposed to hold in Richmond next week. The General Education Board has a promotion fund and has already aided a number of southern schools.

But the whole movement is a propanorthern and southern members of these boards have in view is to arouse the people to the importance of education and to induce taxpayers in every locality to increase their taxes for school pur-

We are gratified to know that the officers of government in Virginia, the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and his associates, the superintendents of county and city schools,

We have no doubt, therefore, that the Southern the Virginia branch of Education Board which it is now proposed to create will also be received with favor, and that it will do a great work, This committee will be in thorough touch with the Southern Education Board, It will take up and discuss various questions relating to education in Virginia, and will bring to the attention of the board matters of peculiar interest to Virginia. It is a good movement and marks a new era in educational progress in Virginin.

At the conclusion of the conference there will be a public meeting in the Senate chamber, to which all persons interested in education are cordially in-Practical talks will be made by vited. practical educators, and all who attend will be instructed and edified.

Judge Mann's Candidacy.

The News Leader, in its issue of last evening, discusses the expediency of Judge Mann's candidacy for the Demonomination, for Governor. , But that is not the question which The Times-Dispatch has been discussing. This paper will have no candidate for the nomination, and was entirely sincere in saying that it was not advocating Judge Mann's candidacy. Certainly not. To be enfrank, if The Times-Dispatch should decide to champion any one of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in this connection, its choice would not be Judge William H. Mann, much as we esteem him. Like the News Leader, we should be very glad to see the question of prohibition kept out of the next gubernatorial campaign, But neither the wish of the News Leader nor the wish of The Times-Dispatch nor the wish of any one, else is going to retire the prohibition issue. It is a very live issue in Virginia, and it is backed by a very large and respectable and powerful element in our population. Nor do we favor the Mann liquor law in all its features, as we have repeatedly stated. But we believe that the great majority of the people throughout the rural districts favor it, and that they do not propose to have it abolished or changed in any of its essentials.

But all that is without the discussion of the immediate question in point. It seemed to us that our esteemed evening contemporary was annoyed and almost disgusted by the report that Judge Mann would announce his candidacy for the nomination, and seemed to us to be a rollee to Judge Mann to keep out. Our contemporary is never rude, but the impression which its article made upon us was that Judge Mann was "butting in," and that he had no busines to be entering the race. We beg pardon if we have misunderstood or misrepresented our contemporary's posttion, but that is the impression which the article made upon The Times-Dispatch, and, we doubt not, upon readers gen erally of the News Leader. Therefore, The Times-Dispatch replied that Judge Mann was a Democrat; that he was a lawyer of ability; that he was a gentleman of the highest character, and in all respects eligible to enter a Democratic primary, as he was in all respects qualiled to fill the position of Governor.

Whether or not, we repeat, it is desir able from a Democratic point of view for Judgo Mann to enter the race, and whether or not it would be good politics for the Democrats to nominate him, are debatable questions. But he is an honorable member of the Democratic party, and entirely eligible to enter the race for the party nomination for Governor, Nor is anything to be gained by warning him in advance that he is unwelcome.

Value of Shade Trees.

Dr. Stephen Smith, formerly health commisioner of New York, in a recent talk on the subject of shade trees, said that so sensitive is the death rate to the heat record that a cloudy day which causes a fall in the temperature will be followed by a fall in the death rate. Each shade tree of any considerable size exposes an enormous surface in its leaves and each leaf tends to turn away a part of the intense heat of the sun and so to reduce the temperature. It is even said that shade trees are capable of exposed avenues fully fifty degrees, and of maintaining a fairly comfortable tem perature in the hottest weather. All vegetation tends to protect the earth from the direct rays of the sun, absorbs poisonous gases which have been exhaled by man and beast, and gives out pure oxygen instead.

In the cities it is of supreme importance that there should be an abundance is paid to them by the Richmond city government. In the lower sections of have been disfigured and injured and bear on their trunks and limbs the evidences of neglect. Time and again have we called attention to this abuse and urged the city authorities to take action, but the trees are still neglected. Winte is now over, and soon the hot season will be protected, and let new trees be put out where no trees are now growing, The trees are more than ornamental. As we have shown, they serve a beneficent and hygienic purpose, and they should be well cared for.

In the opinion of many thoughtful Democrats "the psychological moment" is approaching when the Democratic party ought to nominate a southern man for President. Whether that be true or not just yet, certain it is that there has been a great change in northern sentiment in this respect in the past ten or twelve months. Northern sentiment no longer appears to be outraged at the bare suggestion that the time probably is not far distant when a southerner may be found who is deemed worthy of the honor. In this connection, the names of Fitzhugh Lee and John W. Daniel both are mentioned; both have been nominated by important newspapers North

and South. Verily the sun do move. The Central Presbyterian, commenting and teachers are all now affiliating most upon the fact that the people of Columharmoniously with the Southern Educa- bus, Ga., have erected a monument to the tion Board, and fully realize that it has memory of a colored man, who lost his

done a great work, and is destined to do life in an attempt to save the life of his employer, states that on the banks of the James River, at Balcony Falls, Va., there is a monument creeted to a slave who lost his life in saving his master from a flood in the river.

Yes, and the monument has been points ed out to and seen by tens of thousands of travelers who have passed that spot by boat (as of old) or by train-as at present. Few monuments now standing! ard better deserved than these two.

Some of the most ferocious mob attacks upon negroes, signifying by thoir fury the deep-seated and long-nourished whith of the whites, have taken place in towns at the North, whore a generation ago the blacks were welcomed with sympathy and where fifty years ago the anti-slavery agitation had made practically the entire population strongly predisposed in their favor. Can it be that in-timate acquaintance with the race serves only to intensify the natural antipathy of the white man and to reproduce in communities once negrophile all the wrath of the negrophobists?—Chicago Chronicle.

As this question has been raised by a

As this question has been raised by a Northern newspaper, we refer it to the New York Evening Post or the Boston

No presidential nomination has ever been sold. There are reasons for sus-pecting that Republican convertions have sold the nomination for the second place. But neither party has ever sold the presidential nomination. We will the presidential nomination. We will not believe that the Democratic conven-tion is capable of such a crime. But the general belief is that Mr. Hearst is offergeneral belief is that Mr. Hearst is older-ing a price for it, and thinks it can be got in that way. This belief rests upon the fact that there is no consideration ex-cept a pecuniary one that would bring Mr. Hearst's name into the list of pos-sible candidates.—Philadelphia Record.

Did you ever think of what hysterica apers Hearst's newspapers would have out had some Republican millionaire ought the nomination by the methods Hearst is now using?

In an editorial of March 18th The Times-Dispatch takes the position that the people ought not to be satisfied with the senator taking a natural position, but should "distinctly and unequivocally declare his position on the primary," and take a hand in framing such a law as we need. We do not agree with The Times-Dispatch, but think Senator Martin has taken the proper position when he says that as a candidate to succeed himself he is willing to abide by the ruling of the Democratic party and take his chances under the party ruling, what-ever it may be.—Southside Virginian.

But Senator Martin agrees with The Times-Dispatch, and has come out boldly and unequivocally in favor of nominating candidates for all offices by primary election.

The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch says: "Hearst is strengthening himself every day, while opponents in the party are doing practically nothing against him. Is it not time for sleeping Demo-

John W. Daniel, of Virginia, and he stands for pure Democracy, and the highest form of Southern patriotism. How do you like him?

Why should not the Virginia Democrats rally around John W. Daniel and carry his banner to the St. Louis Convention? Why should not Virginia, "the Mother of Presidents," continue to send her sons to the White House? Why should not Virginia break the spell and be the first Southern State to send a post-bellum President to Washington?

It is said that the strain of stumping for Congress has proven too much for Richmond Pearson Hobson. He has broken down, and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements. There are some things more strenuous than sinking ships in the harbor of the ene-

Buffalo Bill confesses to an overdose of plum pudding, and still insists that polson administered by his wife.

Charlie Schwab says that he never gambles. That is so. Charlie takes no chances. The game which he plays is all for Charlie.

Age of the Candidates.

Richard Oiney, of Massachusetts, will be sixty-nine on September 15. Grover Cleveland will be sixty-seven on Grover Cleveland will be sixty-seven on March 18. Alton B. Parker, of New York, will be fifty-two on May 14.

Boom for Fitzhugh Lee.

Boom for Fitzhugh Lee.

In the multitude of booms for Democratic candidates for the presidency, one has been started in a tentative way for General Fitzhugh Lee, a here of two wars, and now retired and open to propositions, business or political, of an attractive character, General Lee is popular, and, of course, the South would be especially solid for one who was so conspicuous in the two wars referred to. None of the other candidates would appeal more strongly to the South. But the General must be prepared to meet obstacles, one of which is Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform, and another is the candidate with a bar!. The General has no bar!, and if he had his idea of dismity in politics—at present powerfully and with wise self-restraint illustrated in the behavior of a resident at Princeton—would forbid him to make use of it.

The General's military record would be a strong factor. Other candidates may be able to refer to service in Cuba in the way of endorsement, but the Virginian's work there will stand for itself, and in the multitude of investigations that have grown out of the war of 100 days, no congressional committee has sent for persons and papers referring in any damaging way to General Lee. On the stump, of course, he must expect to measure swords, oratorically, at least, with Mr. Bryan in some part of the country, if he can move fast enough, but if he steers clear of the Kansas City platform he need not fear an encounter. The opposition of the candidate of the man with a har'l is always scrious in American politics, and therein may lie peril for the retired officer.

When things get "good and warm," as they says in the country, the reteled officer. stion of the calmans serious in American politics, and therein may lie peril for the retired officer.

When things get "good and warm," as they say in the country, the rebet yell below the Mason and Dixon line will cer-tainly count for much.—Baltimore Herald,





BACON'S PLEA FOR SOUTH

& Glassward

Third of United States Ignored in Federal Appointments. A Sad Condition.

FRIENDLY TILTS

Hoar and Others Ask Pertinent Questions-Answered by Georgian.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24,-The WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The Senate to-day passed the Indian appropriation bill. After the routine of the bill had been disposed of, Mr. Bacon again raised the question of civil service appointments, basing his remarks upon the statement made by Mr. Hoar yesterday to the effect that senators from States of political faith different from that of the President should be consulted in the matter of appointments to that of the President should be con-sulted ir, the matter of appointments to

Mr. Bacon characterized the utterance
"as a most notable one" in condemnation of a system "which practically disfranchises one-third of the people of the
United States in the matter of admission of Federal laws in their midst."
The present system was, he said, a denial
of the right of the people it this respect, and the denial, said Mr. Bacon,
was especially felt in the South. It
never had been intended by the framers
of the government that any community
should be depityed of the right to be
consulted in the selection of Federal
officers any more than in State or county
officers. Mr. Bacon characterized the utterance

In the State of Georgia, with 2,500,000 people, he said there is not a single office holder, with the exception of an occasional postmaster, who would have been selected by the people of the State. The State also is without a single representative in the consular service. What was true of Georgia was practically true of every Southern State, and thus is one-third of the country absolutely ignored in the distribution of the Federal offices.

offices.

Moreover, it was intended that senators should be consulted in the matter of appointments, but instead of consulting the senators, the Federal authorities pass them by and consult three referees, men who represent nobody and are appointed by no one in the State, and men who could not be selected by the State.

GOOD ONES SCARCE.

"Would any Republicans be elected

GOOD ONES SCARCE.
"Would any Republicans be elected
there?" asked Mr. Spooner.
Mr. Bacon answered in the regative,
and when Mr. Spooner, pursuing the
inquiry further, asked if there were no
good ones there, he replied: "Very
fow."

few."
Mr. Hoar asked whether if Mr. Bacon had been President instead of Mr. Cleve land, he would have appointed Republican officeholders on the advice of the Republican senators from Massachusetts but Mr. Bacon did not make direct re-ply. He said that the division should be ply. He said that the division should be along lines of intelligence and charac-ter rather than of partisanship. "Where there are normal divisions," he said, "the party in power should appoint men of its own faith."

Alton B. Parker, of New York, will be fifty-two on May 14.

Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, will be sixty-five on March 11.

David B. Hill, of New York, will be sixty-one on August 29.

Goorge Gray, of Delaware, will be sixty-four on May 4.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, will be forty-four on March 16.

President Roosevelt, of New York, will be forty-six on October 27.

John Hay, of Ohio, will be sixty-six on October 8.

William H. Taft, of Ohio, will be forty-seven on September 15.

Room for Fitzhurch Lee.

Maryland, will be would not say that in the case of the sixty-four on the State in all matters of the forty-four on March 16.

President should confer with the senators from the State in all matters of to political "heelers." But the conditions in the South, he contended, are entirely different from those existing in Massachusetts or other Northern States.

The President should in the senators from the State in all matters of political "heelers." But the conditions in the South, he contended, are entirely different from those existing in Massachusetts or other Northern States.

does not need it."

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

It is continued to the search of the conditions in the South, he contended, are entirely different from those existing in Massachusetts or other Northern States. The President should inform himself as to the best interests of the State when about to make an appointment in the State.

Mr. Hoar stated that since the retirement of Mr. Cheveland, the nominations of the indicial positions in the South had lad the endersoment of Democratic sand Mr. States in the foliation of the Istate of the Common sonse would suggest that if the Istate of the Common sonse would suggest that if the Treatment of Mr. Cheveland, the nominations or flesh-forming food, like state of the Istate of South had lad the endersoment of Democratic sand Mr. Bacon added that it was due to the present President to say that he had asked him (Mr. Bacon) to inform him in case he knew of anything derimination to an appointee, but that he had not been able to do so, as he knew which may about intended appointments until names were sent in. Mr. Bacon also that the had not been able to do so, as he knew which may about intended appointments until names were sent in. Mr. Bacon also that the south been should appoint the state of securing competent officials.

In allustration of his point that the South is practically distranchised in Federal appointments, Mr. Bacon said that only one of the Istamian canal commission, and Mr. Bacon replied that if that was the case, it was worth nothing, for it was very varely that New England is overlooked in such matters.

Mr. Hopkins asserted that Illinois pays as much internal revenue laxes as any seven or eight of the South him of the South is practically distranchised in Federal appointments, Mr. Hopkins asserted that Illinois pays as much internal revenue laxes as any seven or eight of the Morth of the South and the South is practically distranchised in Federal appointments, Mr. Hopkins asserted that Illinois pays as much internal revenue laxes as any seven or eight of the Mort

A MAN WITH

Democratic Leader Williams Does His Best to Investigate Postoffice Department.

PLEADS WITH REPUBLICANS

But Party Man Insists on Point of Order-Favoritism Charged.

/ (By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The House of Representatives to-day again put Itself on record against any inves-Eight pages of the postoffice appropriaion bill were disposed of. The question tion bill were disposed of. The question of an investigation of the Posioffice Department was brought up by Mr. Villiams, the minority leader, who proposed an amendment providing for a select committee of five members of the House and three senators to make a complete investigation into the alleged frauds in that department. He taunted the Republicans for their failure to order an investigation and said the party was opposed to it.

The chair sustained a point of order by Mr. Overstreet against the amendment, and when Mr. Williams appealed, the chair was sustained—133 to 39.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Williams appealed of Mr. Overstreet to withdraw his point of order, which Mr. Overstreet to withdraw his point of order, which Mr. Overstreet to withdraw his point of order, which Mr. Overstreet

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Williams appealed to Mr. Overstreet to withdraw his point of order, which Mr. Overstreet to refused to do.

"Then' the gentleman has a perfectly stony heart," said Mr. Williams. "Ho stands in between this investigation of the Postoffic Department by Congress with his point of order."

Thereupon Mr. Williams appealed from the decision of the chair, which brought from Mr. Overstreet an appeal to the House to upheld the chair. To do otherwise, he said, would be a reflection upon the observance of the House amount to when you consider it is the only obstruction lying between you and a righteousness far greater than the righteousness of a technical decision." He declared that the very essence and soul of good government is honesty in the public service and economy of public administration.

"The only way we can secure honesty in the Postoffica Department," he continued, "is eliher by the gentleman withdrawing his point of order or by the House marching over the point boddily." Ha was loudly applauded by his colleagues on the Democratic side.

He implored Mr. Overstreet to withdraw his point "to save the country from saying that rather than have an investigation of rottenness the House marching over the point boddily." House in the public service and economy from saying that rather than have an investigation of rottenness the House will stand upon a bare little parliamentary technicality, that amounts to nothing in any citizen's mind." He was again applauded. He said the House can secure an investigation by an outside authority, "not intermingled with the corruptions existing in the Postoffice Department," by the two ways he had singested. There is a power greater than the House, he declared, and it is the people of the "not intermingled with the corruptions existing in the Postoffice Department," by the two ways he had suggested. There is a power greater than the House, he declared, and it is the people of the United States. When a gentleman makes a point of order, as representative of his party, it's because his party don't want the Postoffice Department investigated. "Won't you," Mr. Williams asked, "do something to keep the great body of American citizenry from believing the Postoffice Department is infamous?"

Mr. Overstreet, he said, now had the opportunity of a lifetime, that may never come again, to 'remove blots from the Department and from the administration. Mr. Lever (South Carolina) criticised the Department for "Its discrimination and palpable favoritism" against the South in the establishment of rural free delivery routes.

South in the establishment of rutal free delivery routes.

Provisions in the bill forbidding rural carriers engaging in business or carrying merchandise, and increasing their salaries from \$600 to \$720 a year, went out or points of order.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

FUNDING ARRANGEMENT.

Southern Railway to Diminish Fixed Charges," Says President.

Fixed Charges," Says President.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Southern Rallway Company is arranging to fund into five-year bonds the \$4.00,000 collateral trust bonds of December 1, 1902, and various certificates of indebtedness issued from time to time since 1807, for the purchase of rallway properties. These collateral trust bonds and certificates of indebtedness aggregate about \$14,00,000. Samuel Spencer, president of the company, said:

"The finding of these obligations does not increase the fixed charges of the company, but really diminishes them. The purchased properties are earning interest on more than they cost. The company as not seeking additional money and does not need it."

Suggestion.

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THEY WANT GENERAL LAW

Anti-Saloon League Members Trying to Get Hepburn Bill Passed.

FIGHT STRONG

The Liquor Dealers Employing

Legal Talent to Defeat It.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24 .- The House Committee on Judiciary to-day resumed its hearings on the Hepburn bill, which seeks to prohibit the transportation of liquor into prohibition States or counties, and the advocates and opponents of the measure were present in

nents of the measure were present in great numbers.

Warwick M. Hough, of St. Louis, general rounsel for the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, made an elaborate legal argument against the constitutionality of the proposed law. "The points which I desire to present to the committee against this bill," said Judge Hough, "are three in number. First, that the necessity for the proposed legislation which was supposed to exist does not exist in fact. In other words, that no additional legislation is needed to remove any obstacles in the way of the remove any obstacles in the way of the several States enforcing their pollpowers concerning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Second, that the only practical effect of this measure will be to abolish only the very thing alleged by all its advocates not to be to alleged by all its advocates not to be to be their purpose; that is, to prevent the individual from receiving into his home in a prohibition State malt or alcoholic beverages for his own consumption, and that of his family. Third, that the legal effect of the bill is such as has already been declared by the Supreme Court would be unconstitutional, as being a delegation of power to the several States to regulate an interstate shipment of an article of commerce."

test aginst the passage of the bill.

Representative McNary said that he also for his constituents desired to re-

also for his constituents desired to register a most vigorous protest against the passage of the bill. Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddle, the legislative superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League, spoke briefly in favor of the bill. He was questioned by Representative Jenkins, who questioned by Appresentative Jonanns, who finally brought out the fact that the Anti-Saloon League had been defeated in numerous prosecutions of violations of the Jowa law on account of the decision of the United States Supreme Court conof the United States Supreme Court con-cerning interstate commerce in the liquor traffic. Mr. Dinwiddle said that many ruses and subterfuges were resorted to by these violators in order to escape pros-ceution under the State laws, and he said they were generally successful. It was this state of affairs, he argued, in Towa and other local option, high license and prohibition States that had caused the Anti-Saloon League to ask for and insist on the passage of the Hophurn the Anti-Saloon League to ask for and insist on the passage of the Hopburn bill, which they thought would cure many of the evils complained of and aid them in better enforcing the State law.

The committee adjourned without any definite action being taken as to whether the hearings on this bill would be continued as a fulling date or act of the continued as a full would be continued as a fulling date or act.

linued at a future date or not.

This Kiss Came High.

Guerral to The Times-Dispatch.)
GUTHRIE OKLA, March 24.—In the District Court fo-day at Tecumsch, a jury, after being out twenty-four hours, gave a verdict in favor of Maud B, Lees, of McLoud, against Ewers White, president of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, for \$400 and costs.

Mrs. Lees alloged that White had attempted to kiss her, and that her husband had caught him in the act and mauled him with a poker.

Dead Man for Hackman. Dead Man for Hackman.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 24.—Miss Amy
Robinson, granddaughter of former Govsernor Lucius Robinson, of this State, had
a thrilling experience Tuesday. Accompanied by Miss Dorothy Mather and Miss
Georgiana Palmer, she was being taken
home in a carriage from a reception given
by Senator J. Sloat Fassett's daughter,
Miss Margaret Fassett.

Thomas Delanta, an aged liveryman,

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well known here, was driving the carriage, when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. The horses ran wildly down the hill, the dying man still clutching the reins. He managed to stop the horses at the residence of Miss Mather and Miss Paimer, who got out.

A second stroke selzed him and he died, but the horses continued racing along the streets at midnight, finally brinsing up at Delanta's stables, where the frightened young woman alighted to find hery self a mile from home and the drivet dead, with the reins held tightly in his grusp.

CAPTAIN HOBSON ILL.

His Campaign for Congress Too Much for His Strength. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, ALA., March 24.—Cap-tain Richmond P. Hobson is severely ill at his home here, due to exposure and overwork consequent upon his campaign

for Congress.

Hobson has been engaged in a series of joint debates with Congressman J. H. Bankhead for several weeks, speaking

Bankhead for several weeks, speaking daily.

His temperature yesterday was 104. His doctors have ordered him to cancel all his ongagements for this week, but hope to break the fever so that he can resume next week.

While speaking in a joint debate with Bankhead at Havana yesterday Hobson suddenly paused and staggered to a table and leaned upon it for a few minutes, after which he hastly closed his speech. He then was driven fifteen miles to his home in a hack, overcome by exhaustion.

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